shall contain less than one ppm equivalent carbon response; 98 to 100 percent hydrogen fuel may be used with advance approval of the Administrator.

(f) Hydrocarbon analyzer burner air. The concentration of oxygen must be within one mole percent of the oxygen concentration of the burner air used in the latest oxygen interference check (percent O_2 I), see §91.316(d). If the difference in oxygen concentration is greater than one mole percent, then the oxygen interference must be checked and the analyzer adjusted if necessary, to meet the percent O_2 I requirements. The burner air must contain less than two ppmC hydrocarbon.

§91.313 Analyzers required.

- (a) *Analyzers*. Analyze measured gases with the following instruments:
- (1) Carbon monoxide (CO) analysis. (i) The carbon monoxide analyzer must be of the non-dispersive infrared (NDIR) absorption type.
- (ii) The use of linearizing circuits is permitted.
- (2) Carbon dioxide (CO_2) analysis. (i) The carbon dioxide analyzer must be of the non-dispersive infrared (NDIR) absorption type.
- (ii) The use of linearizing circuits is permitted.
- (3) Oxygen (O_2) analysis. Oxygen (O_2) analyzers may be of the paramagnetic (PMD), zirconia (ZRDO) or electrochemical type (ECS).
- (4) Hydrocarbon (HC) analysis. (i) For Raw Gas Sampling, the hydrocarbon analyzer must be of the heated flame ionization (HFID) type. For constant volume sampling, the hydrocarbon analyzer may be of the flame ionization (FID) type or of the heated flame ionization (HFID) type.
- (ii) For the HFID system, if the temperature of the exhaust gas at the sample probe is below 190 °C, the temperature of the valves, pipe work, and so forth, must be controlled so as to maintain a wall temperature of 190 ±11 °C. If the temperature of the exhaust gas at the sample probe is above 190 °C, the temperature of the valves, pipe work, and so forth, must be controlled so as to maintain a wall temperature greater than 180 °C.
- (iii) For the HFID analyzer, the detector, oven, and sample-handling com-

- ponents within the oven must be suitable for continuous operation at temperatures to 200 °C. It must by capable of maintaining temperature within ± 5.5 °C of the set point.
- (iv) Fuel and burner air must conform to the specifications in §91.312.
- (v) The percent of oxygen interference must be less than three percent, as specified in §91.316(d).
- (5) Oxides of nitrogen (NO $_{\rm X}$) analysis. (i) This analysis device consists of the following items:
- (A) A NO_2 to NO converter. The NO_2 to NO converter efficiency must be at least 90 percent.
- (B) An ice bath located after the NO_X converter (optional).
- (C) A chemiluminescent detector (CLD) or heated chemiluminescent detector (HCLD).
- (ii) The quench interference must be less than three percent as measured in §91.325.
- (b) Other gas analyzers yielding equivalent results may be used with advance approval of the Administrator.
- (c) The following requirements must be incorporated as indicated in systems used for testing under this subpart.
- (1) Carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide measurements must be made on a dry basis (for raw exhaust measurement only). Specific requirements for the means of drying the sample can be found in §91.313(e).
- (2) Calibration or span gases for the NO_X measurement system must pass through the NO_2 to NO converter.
- (d) The electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) of the equipment must be on a level as to minimize additional errors.
- (e) Gas drying. Chemical dryers are not an acceptable method of removing water from the sample. Water removal by condensation is acceptable. If water is removed by condensation, the sample gas temperature or sample dew point must be monitored either within the water trap or downstream and its temperature must not exceed 7 °C. A water trap performing this function is an acceptable method. Means other than condensation may be used only with prior approval from the Administrator.